The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin
Vol. 63, No. 4 April 2004

THE *Harry A. Blackmun* PAPERS

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 63, No. 4 April 2004

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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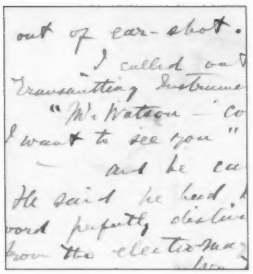

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The Library of Congress Information Bulletin (ISSN 0041-7904) will be issued 10 times in 2004 by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at **www.loc.gov/today**.

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Correction: *In the February-March 2004 issue, photos on pages 23, 30 and 37 should have been credited to Michaela McNichol. We regret the oversight.*

Harry A. Blackmun, Justice

Supreme Court Justice's Papers Opened for Research

By DAUN VAN EE

The papers of Supreme Court Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, which are expected to add to knowledge of the court's interpretation of constitutional law over three decades, opened to the public on Thursday, March 4, in the Library's Manuscript Division Reading Room.

In 1997, Justice Blackmun gave his personal papers to the United States for inclusion in the collections of the Library. At the time of his gift, Blackmun stipulated that the papers should not be opened to the general public until five years after his death; he died in Arlington, Va., on March 4, 1999. The terms of the instrument of gift authorized the executors of his estate to grant access to researchers prior to that time, and they gave advanced access to three media outlets in early 2004, before the collection opened to the public.

Anticipating wide public interest in this collection, which documents the largely hidden world of judicial decision-making at the highest level, the Library temporarily altered its research procedures. To accommodate an overflow of readers, the Manuscript Division scheduled three four-hour shifts, 8:30 a.m.- 9:30 p.m. as needed, for March 4. The Library's Public Affairs Office also established a temporary media center to provide access to members of the press to electronic copies of the most sought-after case files; paper copies of a complete guide to the collection; and videotaped interviews with Blackmun conducted by his former law clerk and one of the executors of his estate, Harold Hongju Koh, who is now dean of the Yale Law School.

Organized in 1,585 containers occupying 630 linear feet of shelving, the Blackmun Papers comprise one of the largest federal judicial collections in the Library of Congress. Only the William O. Douglas Papers, housed in 1,791 boxes taking 715 linear feet, is larger.

Blackmun's papers will add to knowledge of some of the Supreme Court's greatest figures. Appointed to the Supreme Court by President Richard Nixon in 1970, Blackmun served for 24 years until his retirement from the court in 1994 at the age of 85. His colleagues on the bench included Chief Justices Warren E. Burger (a close personal friend from Minnesota) and William H. Rehnquist; he also sat with such influential associate justices as Douglas, Hugo L. Black, William J. Brennan, Byron R. White and Thurgood Marshall. For varying periods of time, Blackmun was a contemporary of seven of the associate justices currently on the court: John Paul Stevens, Sandra Day O'Connor, Antonin Scalia, Anthony M. Kennedy, David H. Souter, Clarence Thomas and Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

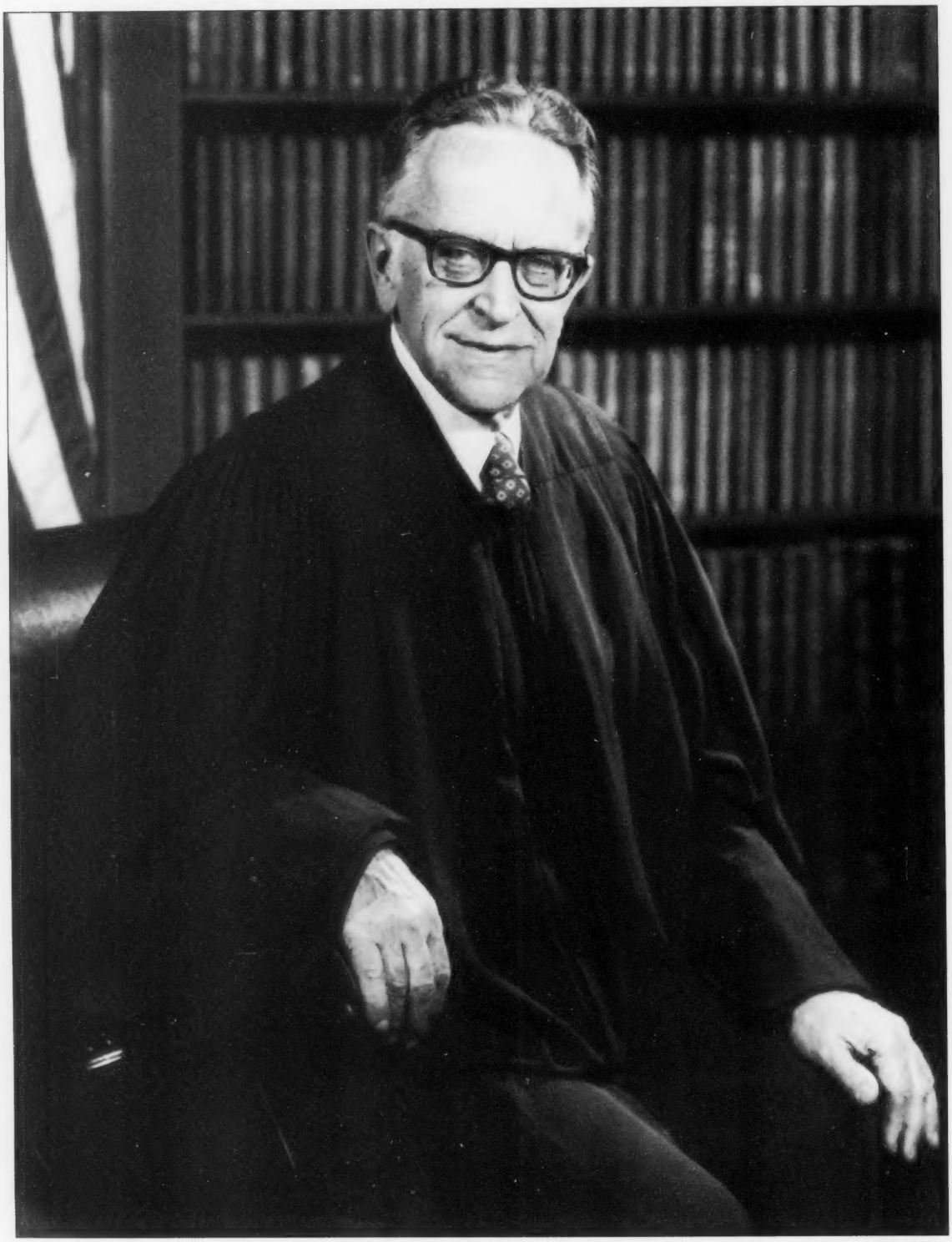
The collection covers all aspects of Blackmun's life. The earliest files contain material from his days as a high school, college and law school student. Included are diaries, family letters, report cards, drawings, dance cards and essays. He is known for having saved "everything."

Blackmun's early career is documented by additional diary entries, as well as correspondence, news clippings, speeches and writings. Of particular interest are letters to and from Blackmun's boyhood friend, Warren Burger, the future chief justice. An additional section of the collection, consisting of 46 boxes of records and correspondence, covers Blackmun's service on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, from 1959 to 1970.

Harry Blackmun (1908-1999) was an associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1970 to 1994.

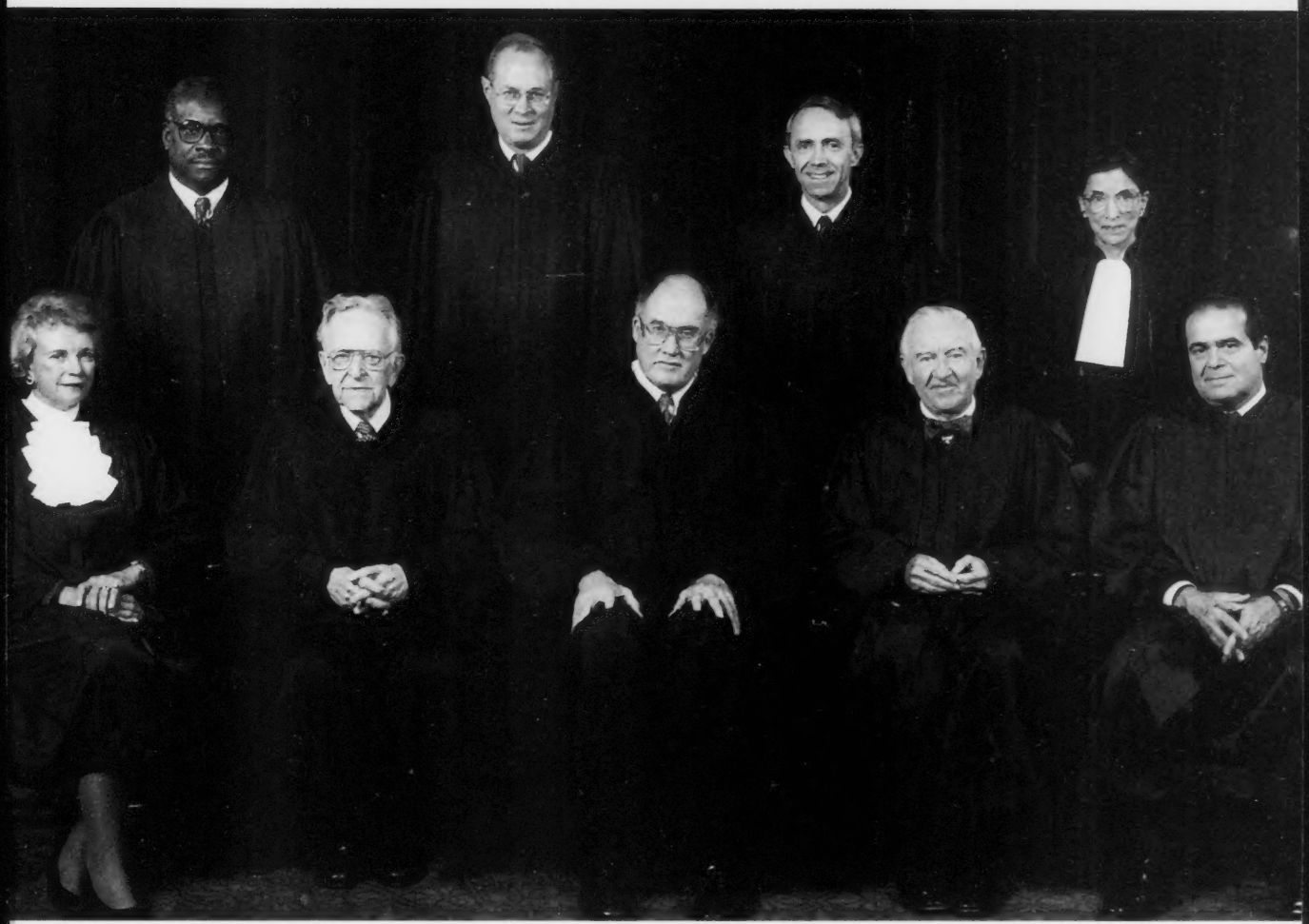
Information contained in the largest portion of the collection, the Supreme Court file, will greatly increase knowledge of the decision-making processes in modern constitutional law. Blackmun helped decide the most important cases of the Burger Court (1969-1986); he was also a jurist for the first eight years that the court operated under the leadership of William H. Rehnquist, Burger's successor as chief justice of the United States. Blackmun participated in the Pentagon Papers case (New York Times v. U.S., 1971), the Watergate Tapes case (U.S. v. Nixon, 1974) and other constitutional controversies about congressional powers and federal-state relations.

Blackmun also played an important role in a number of death-penalty decisions. Notable among these were two Georgia cases that first established, and then ended, a short-lived moratorium on capital punishment. Near the end of his career, Blackmun, abandoning his earlier acquiescence in death penalties, recorded a passionate refusal to uphold any more judicial executions: "I no longer shall tinker with the machinery of death."



Robert S. Oakes

Official portrait of Justice Harry Blackmun, U.S. Supreme Court, 1976



Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

The Supreme Court of the United States, ca. 1993-1994; first row, from left, Sandra Day O'Connor, Harry Blackmun, William Rehnquist, John Paul Stevens, Antonin Scalia; second row, from left, Clarence Thomas, Anthony Kennedy, David Souter, Ruth Bader Ginsburg

However, Justice Blackmun is perhaps best known for his landmark opinion in the abortion-rights cases of Roe v. Wade and Doe v. Bolton (1973). Using a variety of documents now available for the first time in the Blackmun Papers, researchers will be able to trace the development of the ideas expressed in Blackmun's determination for the court that a constitutional right to privacy, under the U.S. Constitution, protected a woman's right to have an abortion.

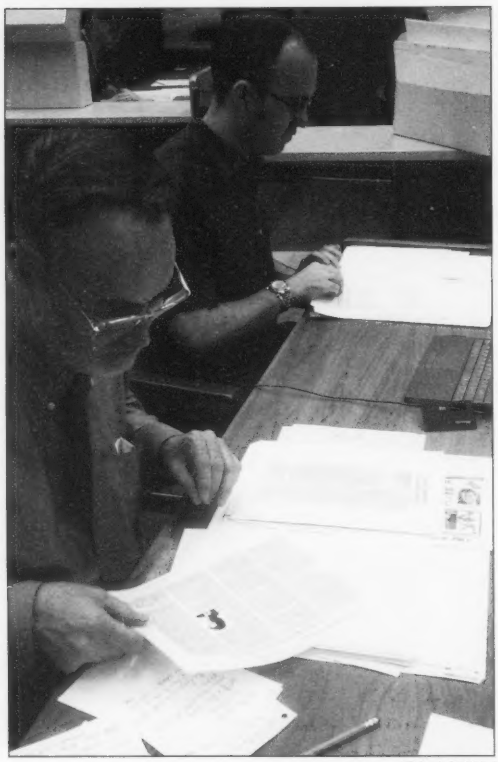
There is also much new material regarding the later abortion-rights case of Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey (1992). In that decision, the court, while declining to overturn Roe v. Wade, nevertheless upheld most of the restrictions detailed by a Pennsylvania law governing abortions. Blackmun, who maintained his belief in the constitutional basis for abortion rights, differed from his colleagues and wrote that the Pennsylvania law had eroded fundamental rights.

The Blackmun collection features a remarkable variety of materials documenting his life and work while he served on the Supreme Court. Among the most important items are letters, which include a sampling of mail from members of the public who opposed the court's ruling in Roe v. Wade; handwritten notes exchanged between the justices as they heard oral arguments; sheets recording the votes and reasoning of various justices during their conferences; letters from justices asking for concurrences in opinions; memos prepared by clerks summarizing and making recommendations regarding cases that might come before the court; legal briefs; and draft opinions. Many of these documents bear Blackmun's personal emendations and commentaries—including candid appraisals of opinions drafted by others.

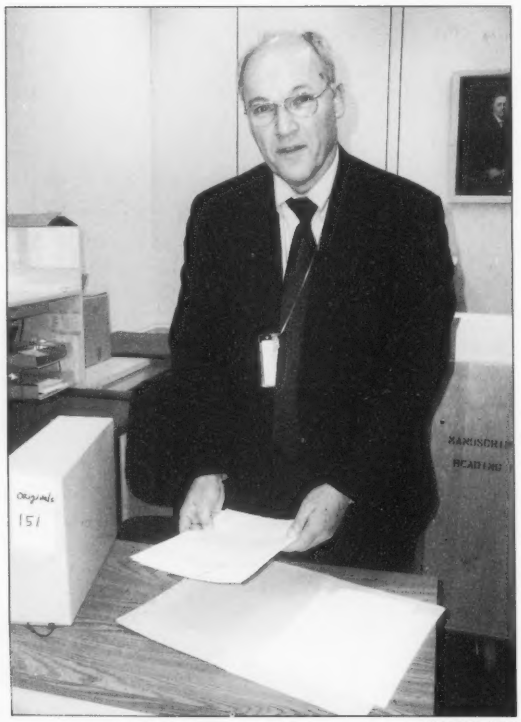
There is also an indexed, 514-page transcript of the interviews that Koh conducted with Blackmun from July 1994 to December 1995. Electronic access to digital versions of the videotaped interviews is provided in the Manuscript Division Reading Room and online at **www.loc.gov/rr/mss/blackmun/**. A searchable finding aid to the collection is also available on the Web site; printed copies are available in the Manuscript Division Reading Room.

The Blackmun collection can be used by registered researchers in the Library of Congress Manuscript Division Reading Room, James Madison Building. ◆

Daun van Ee is a historical specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division.



Michaela McNichol



Michaela McNichol

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE ANTHONY M. KENNEDY

Dear Harry,

I need to tell you as soon as you have a few free moments. I want to tell you about some developments in Planned Parenthood v. Casey, and at least part of what I say should come as welcome news.

If Sandy is not convicted, I will be here tomorrow. Please give me a call when you are free.

Yours,
Tony

29 May 1992

Michaela McNichol

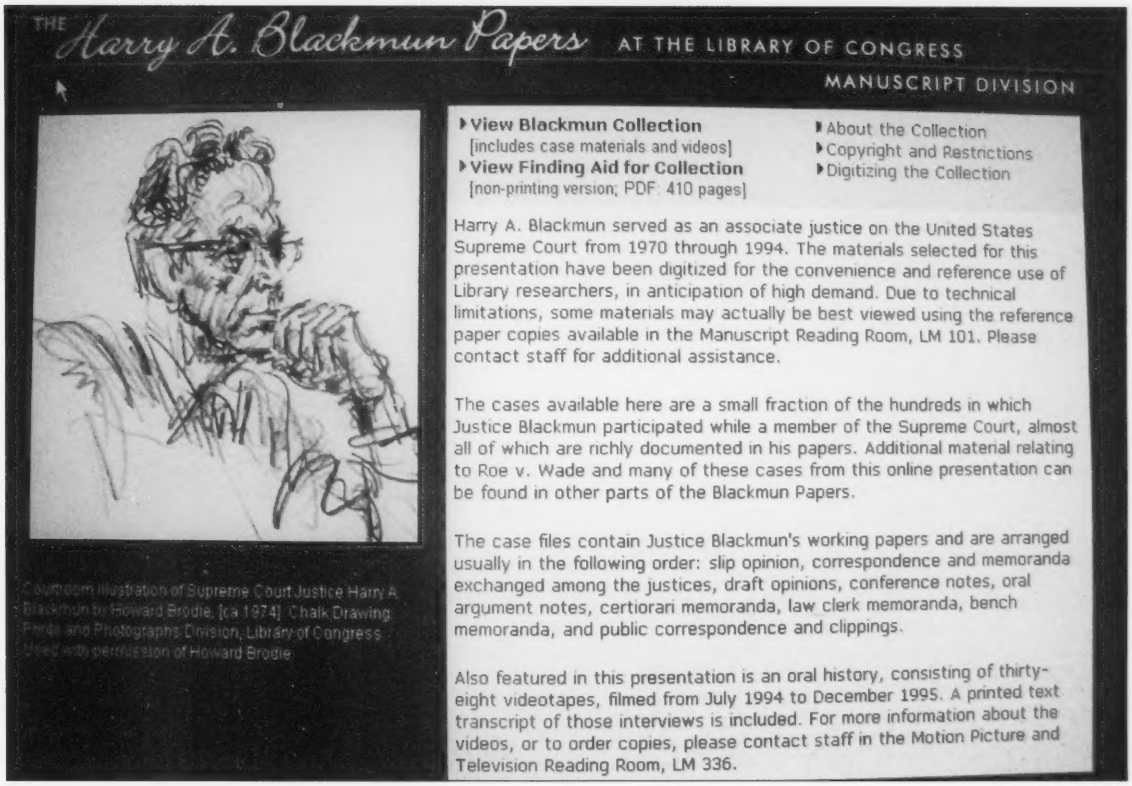
Clockwise, from top left: Author David Garrow of Emory University and his assistant, Jeremy Barber, were among 28 researchers using documents from the Blackmun Papers in the Manuscript Division Reading Room on March 4.

Among the many handwritten letters and notes that Justice Blackmun kept is this one, dated May 29, 1992, from Justice Anthony Kennedy, which reads: "I need to see you as soon as you have a few free moments. I want to tell you about some developments in Planned Parenthood v. Casey, and at least part of what I say should come as welcome news." The next day, Justice Kennedy described the opinion that he and Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and David Souter had drafted to preserve the right to abortion.

Historical specialist Daun van Ee examines papers from the Blackmun collection.

Michaela McNichol

A temporary media center in the Library, equipped with 18 workstations, gave reporters ready access to some of the papers of Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackmun on March 4, the day they opened to the public. Here CNN reporters William Mears and Marna Palmer search an internal Web site containing digitized versions of a collection finding aid, eight of the most controversial Supreme Court cases decided during Blackmun's tenure and 38 videotapes of oral interviews of Blackmun.


THE Harry A. Blackmun Papers AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
MANUSCRIPT DIVISION
View Blackmun Collection
[includes case materials and videos]
View Finding Aid for Collection
[non-printing version; PDF: 410 pages]
About the Collection
Copyright and Restrictions
Digitizing the Collection
Harry A. Blackmun served as an associate justice on the United States Supreme Court from 1970 through 1994. The materials selected for this presentation have been digitized for the convenience and reference use of Library researchers, in anticipation of high demand. Due to technical limitations, some materials may actually be best viewed using the reference paper copies available in the Manuscript Reading Room, LM 101. Please contact staff for additional assistance.
The cases available here are a small fraction of the hundreds in which Justice Blackmun participated while a member of the Supreme Court, almost all of which are richly documented in his papers. Additional material relating to Roe v. Wade and many of these cases from this online presentation can be found in other parts of the Blackmun Papers.
The case files contain Justice Blackmun's working papers and are arranged usually in the following order: slip opinion, correspondence and memoranda exchanged among the justices, draft opinions, conference notes, oral argument notes, certiorari memoranda, law clerk memoranda, bench memoranda, and public correspondence and clippings.
Also featured in this presentation is an oral history, consisting of thirty-eight videotapes, filmed from July 1994 to December 1995. A printed text transcript of those interviews is included. For more information about the videos, or to order copies, please contact staff in the Motion Picture and Television Reading Room, LM 336.
Courtroom illustration of Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun by Howard Brodie, [ca 1974]. Chalk Drawing. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress. Used with permission of Howard Brodie

Michaela McNichol

The home page of the internal Web site constructed to help researchers access the Blackmun Papers quickly on March 4

The Measure of a Meticulous Man

Archivist Connie Cartledge Prepared for Blackmun Papers

By GAIL FINEBERG

Harry A. Blackmun was a meticulous note taker while considering more than 800 cases that came before the U.S. Supreme Court during his 24 years on the bench as an associate justice. Those notes, together with all his other papers, are expected to enlighten researchers about the inner workings of the court for years to come.

"He has given a great legacy to the nation," said Connie Cartledge, the Manuscript Division archivist assigned the gargantuan task of organizing the Blackmun Papers.

The papers arrived at the Library in two shipments of file cabinets on July 21, 1999, and Cartledge set to work on the collection the next day.

"It was exciting," she recalled. "He had the reputation of being a meticulous person; he took a lot of notes, and he saved them. We even have his Harvard Law School notebooks and his award-winning high school essay on the Constitution."

As another example of Blackmun's attention to detail, Cartledge recalled a memorandum he sent to his secretary before she left Minnesota to take a job with him at the Supreme Court. "He told her how many quarters it would take for her to pay all the tolls between her home and Washington," she said.

Cartledge and her Manuscript Division Preparation Section team completed their work on the Blackmun Papers in about 15 months, earning the admiration of division chief James Hutson, who commended her "heroic efforts," and division historian Daun van Ee, who described Cartledge's archival work as "stunning" and "amazing."

Courting Blackmun

Preparations to receive the Blackmun Papers began in the early 1980s, when David Wigdor, then assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, initiated contact with Blackmun, beginning a courtship over nearly 15 years to win the papers for deposit at the Library of Congress. Wigdor, who retired in November, had been instrumental in establishing the Library as a preeminent repository for the papers of the federal judiciary, having acquired, or helped acquire, the papers of, among others, Supreme Court associate justices William J. Brennan, William O. Douglas, Arthur J. Goldberg, Robert H. Jackson, Thurgood Marshall, Wiley Rutledge and Byron R. White.

"We wrote him [Blackmun] a couple of letters, and then Dennis Hutchinson, then a law school professor at Georgetown, brought Blackmun over and we gave him a tour," Wigdor recalled during a visit to the Library to witness the papers' opening on March 4. "We showed him Felix Frankfurter's papers—he had been a student of Frankfurter's, and Blackmun still had notes from his class."

Another favorite justice of Blackmun's was Harold Burton (1945-1958), whom Wigdor described as "workmanlike, professional, thorough." Blackmun was a "very understated man, very modest, and he saw that Burton worked very much as he did. He found those papers appealing," Wigdor said.

Later, Richard Meserve and Harold Koh, two of Blackmun's former law clerks, brought the justice back to the Library to discuss the possibility of locating his papers in the Manuscript Division. Wigdor gave him two long memoranda detailing how the Library would administer his papers.

"I think the context—the availability of all the other justices' papers here—appealed to him," Wigdor said. "We had a lot of experience, and I think he felt his papers would be in a place where we know how to take care of them and how to help people use them."

"It didn't hurt that, on our way through the reading room, a Georgetown Law School student looked up from his research, jumped to his feet, clasped Blackmun's hand, and said, 'Justice Blackmun, I hope you put your papers here.'"

Blackmun retired from the court in 1994 at age 85 and moved with his papers to offices in the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building. He gave his papers to the Library in 1997, but they were not transferred to the Library until after his death on March 4, 1999.

"This is an important collection. I am elated it is here," Wigdor said.

Undaunted Archivist

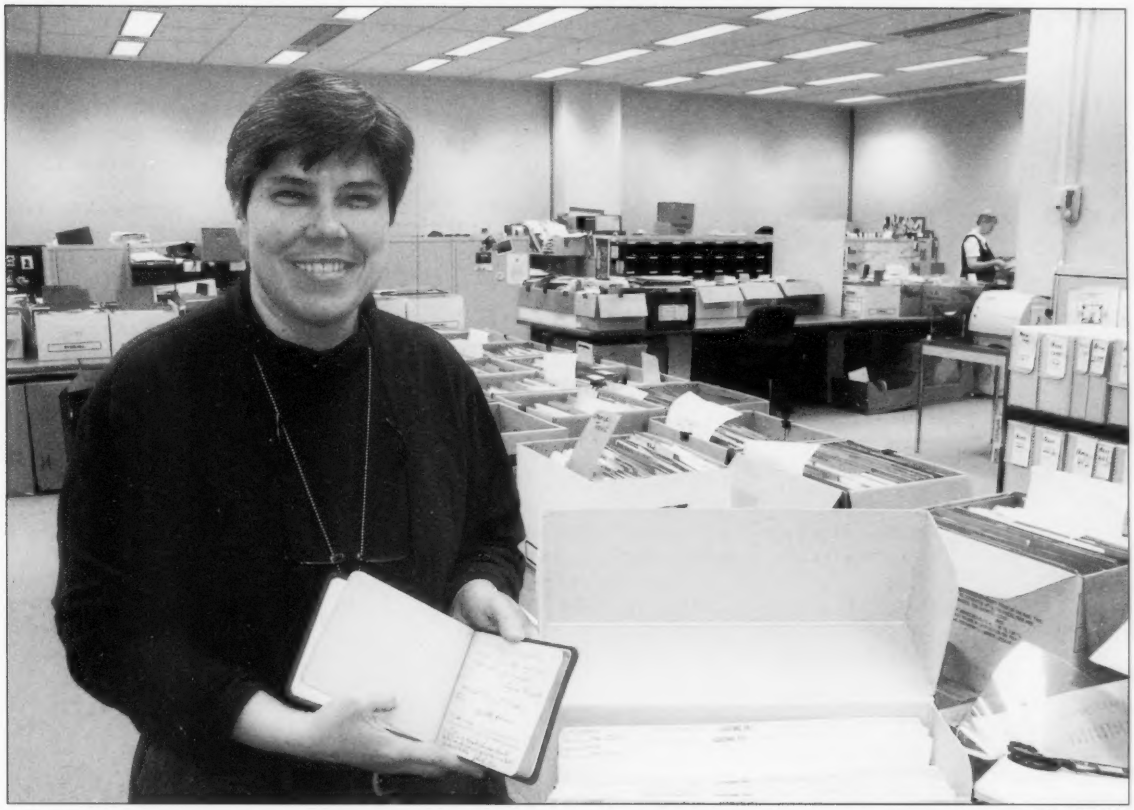
As massive as the collection was, archivist Cartledge was undaunted by the challenge of organizing it in time for the collection to open. She had earned a master's in history from Mississippi State University (1984), where she had worked in the special collections department, and a master's in library and information science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (1986). Since joining the Library's Manuscript Division in 1987, she had processed the papers of Justice Thurgood Marshall, appellate court Judge Frank Johnson and Brooklyn Dodgers president and general manager Branch Rickey, among others.

Knowing she would be in charge of processing Blackmun's papers for research, Cartledge had read extensively about his life and the big cases he had helped decide, such as those pertaining to abortion rights and capital punishment, as well as the Pentagon Papers and Nixon Tapes cases.

She and Wigdor had consulted with two of Blackmun's executors and his daughter Sally, an attorney, so they understood Blackmun's wishes. In 1999 she and Wigdor visited with Blackmun's longtime secretary Wanda Martinson, who coached them on the content of Blackmun's files and their organization, which Cartledge maintained for the most part.

"It was helpful to be able to preview the files and advise her on how to ship them in order," said Cartledge, who oversaw the order in which dozens of five-drawer file cabinets were loaded into two big trucks and then deposited along two long walls in the Manuscript Division's Preparation Section on July 21, 1999. (Another smaller shipment arrived in 2001.)

"Work on the project started the day after they arrived," Cartledge said. Over time, the Blackmun Papers processing team included archivists Joseph K. Brooks and Melinda Friend;



Michaela McNichol

Archivist Connie Cartledge and a Manuscript Division team organized some 500,000 items in the collection of papers that Justice Blackmun gave to the Library. Here she holds a 1925 autograph book from his senior year at Mechanic Arts High School in St. Paul, Minn. Papers from his pre-judicial years fill 16 boxes.

technicians Patrick Kerwin, Sherralyn McCoy, Brian McGuire, John Monagle and Chanté Wilson; temporary helper Jennifer Gunter and student intern David Luljak. Karen Stuart provided automation support.

After a general survey of the papers to determine the types of materials and their need for possible preservation, Cartledge settled on three main divisions. One includes all the materials from Blackmun's "pre-judicial years," including his years as a student, law clerk, practicing attorney and counsel for the Mayo Clinic and Mayo Association in Rochester, Minn.; these materials take 16 boxes. Another division includes papers from his years (1959-1970) on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit; these papers fill 46 boxes. The third division, the largest, consists of the Supreme Court files, which take up 1,514 boxes. An additional nine containers hold oversized materials; there are 1,585 containers in all.

"We started with the Supreme Court files," Cartledge said. She and her team ordered the files by case numbers and court term dates, tucked materials into acid-free folders and containers and kept a running list of the containers. With the first file, Cartledge started a finding aid, which grew into the 362-page document that was made available online and in print to opening-day researchers on March 4. As she processed the papers, she kept notes that became the "scope and content" for the collection guide.

Materials in each of the more than 800 Supreme Court cases are arranged by "slip opinion," which is the final, prepublication draft of the court's opinion; correspondence and memoranda between justices; draft opinions; conference notes; oral argument notes; law clerks' memoranda about petitions for certiorari; law clerks' memoranda; bench memoranda; and public correspondence and clippings.

"It was a lot of fun to process, and I had a lot of help," Cartledge said.

Because Blackmun "was such a collector, you get a sense of who he is," she said, adding she enjoyed a sense of humor evident in his notes and annotations. She also enjoyed his candid opinions, which he exhibited in letter grades he assigned to the books he had read (he kept reading lists of fiction and nonfiction).

Blackmun's accumulation of documents, memoranda and all his notes—his own and those handed or sent to him—in all their boxes lined up side by side stretch farther than two football fields. "It may take years before they are fully appreciated," Cartledge said. ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newsletter, The Gazette.

The Sound of Posterity

Librarian Names 50 Recordings to National Registry

Recordings of Chippewas performing, Marian Anderson singing, an interview with Jelly Roll Morton, the broadcast of Game 4 of the 1941 World Series and Garrison Keillor's first radio program in a 30-year series of "A Prairie Home Companion" are among 50 sound recordings added to the National Recording Registry. See page 60 for the complete list. An annotated list of the 2003 National Recording Registry can be found at **www.loc.gov/nrpb.**

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington announced the 2003 registry selections for preservation on March 19. This is the second year he has named registry recordings that are "culturally, historically or aesthetically significant" as required by the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000.

Members of the public and the National Recording Preservation Board nominated landmark recordings for long-term preservation. The public made suggestions on the board's Web site (**www.loc.gov/nrpb**). The board, which comprises leaders in music, recorded sound and preservation, helped the Librarian review all the nominations. Registry recordings must be at least 10 years old.

Selecting notable recordings was "a difficult but absorbing task," Billington said. "The number and range of recordings to consider is great and a tribute to our extraordinarily rich and varied sonic history. This year's list attests to the diversity of significant recorded sound in our lives—not only music of many types, but also political addresses, comedy, sports, poetry, sermons and machinery."

Like the inaugural 2002 selections, the recordings chosen for the 2003 registry are milestones in the history of sound recording in America. Included are the following examples:

- Frances Densmore's 300-cylinder subset of Chippewa recordings (1907-1910), which document ancient traditions and performances, many of which have been lost within native communities.
- The first in a series of Bubble Books, published by Harper Columbia between 1917 and 1922, which featured children's illustrated books of nursery rhymes bound with recordings.
- The best-selling Okeh Laughing Record of 1922, a much-imitated comic novelty recording of a bad cornet solo and a laughing woman.
- Guy B. Johnson's first field recordings of African-American music on St. Helena Island, S.C., in the 1920s.
- The first recording of a full day of radio broadcasting, from 6:30 a.m. on Sept. 21, 1939, to 1 a.m. on Sept. 22, by CBS affiliate WJSV in Washington, D.C. Highlights include Arthur Godfrey, soap operas, an address of President Franklin Roosevelt to Congress, coverage of the war in Europe, a baseball game, Amos 'n' Andy, Major Bowes Amateur Hour and commercials.
- The 1940 and 1942 recordings of Anne Brown and Todd Duncan, the original cast members in George Gershwin's 1935 opera "Porgy and Bess."
- Pianist Glenn Gould's landmark 1955 recording of J.S. Bach's Aria with (30) diverse variations, also known as the "Goldberg Variations."
- The first "foreign" selections named to the registry. Selected for their influence on American culture and the global recording industry were the 1967 recording of the Beatles' 12 unforgettable songs in "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" and a 19-disc set, recorded from 1958 to 1965, of George Solti and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra performing Richard Wagner's complete "Ring" cycle.

Record companies and archives are supporting the Library's effort to identify and preserve the best existing versions of the recordings in the registry. A number of major record companies have located the best surviving elements of their recordings and dupli-

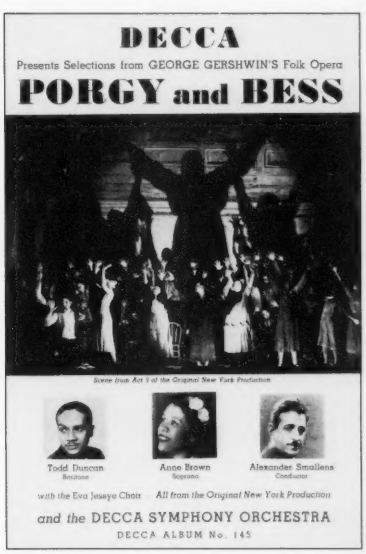
Album cover of the Beatles' "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band"

cated them at no expense to the Library, ensuring that the best existing version is added to the National Recording Registry Collection at the Library.

The Library is accepting nominations for the 2004 National Recording Registry at the National Recording Preservation Board Web site, **www.loc.gov/nrpb**. The deadline for public nominations is July 15.

In other audio preservation activities authorized by the National Recording Preservation Act of 2000 and the National Recording Preservation Board, the Library is studying the state of sound-recording archives, preservation, restoration and access. From this study, the Library will develop a comprehensive national recording preservation program, the first of its kind. The Council on Library and Information Resources (CLIR) is assisting the Library with the study.

As part of this effort, 15 audio preservation engineers from across the nation attended a two-day audio preservation roundtable sponsored by the Library and CLIR in January. Documents based on their discussions will identify common audio-reformatting practices, outline core competencies for audio preservation engineers and prioritize research and testing needs. The National Recording Preservation Board will turn its attention to access issues later this year. ◆


DECCA
Presents Selections from GEORGE GERSHWIN'S Folk Opera
PORGY and BESS
Scene from Act 1 of the Original New York Production
Todd Duncan
Baritone
Anne Brown
Soprano
Alexander Smallens
Conductor
with the Eva Jessye Choir · All from the Original New York Production
and the DECCA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DECCA ALBUM No. 145

Todd Duncan and Anne Brown starred in the original production of "Porgy and Bess."

Above, 1941 World Series Game 4 with "Voice of the Dodgers" Red Barber calling the plays. Below, Okeh Laughing Record label.

2003 National Recording Registry

1. Emile Berliner. "The Lord's Prayer" and "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star." (ca. 1888)
2. Vess Ossman. "Honolulu Cake Walk." (1898)
3. Bert Williams and George Walker. Victor Releases. (1901)
4. Billy Murray. "You're a Grand Old Rag [Flag]." (1906)
5. Frances Densmore Chippewa/ Ojibwe Cylinder Collection. (1907-1910)
6. The first Bubble Book. (1917)
7. William Jennings Bryan. "Cross of Gold." Speech re-enactment by Bryan. (1921)
8. Guy B. Johnson Cylinder Recordings of African-American Music. (1920s)
9. Okeh Laughing Record. (1922)
10. Associated Glee Clubs of America. "Adeste Fideles." (1925)
11. Amadé Ardoin and Dennis McGee. Cajun-Creole Columbia releases. (1929)
12. Leadbelly. "Goodnight Irene." (1933)
13. Huey P. Long. "Every Man a King" speech. (1935)
14. Marian Anderson. "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands." (1936)
15. Robert Johnson. The Complete Recordings. (1936-1937)
16. Jelly Roll Morton. Interviews conducted by Alan Lomax. (1938)
17. Benny Goodman. Carnegie Hall Jazz Concert. (1938)
18. WJSV (Washington, D.C.). Complete Day of Radio Broadcasting. (Sept. 21, 1939)
19. Bob Wills & His Texas Playboys. "New San Antonio Rose." (1940)
20. 1941 World Series Game Four. New York Yankees vs. Brooklyn Dodgers.
21. Robert Shaw Chorale. Bach B-Minor Mass. (1947)
22. Budapest Quartet. Beethoven String Quartets. (1940-1950)
23. George Gershwin. "Porgy and Bess." Original Cast. (1940, 1942)
24. Rodgers and Hammerstein. "Oklahoma!" Original Cast. (1943)
25. Paul Robeson, Uta Hagen, José Ferrer and others. "Othello." (1943)
26. Louis Kaufman and the Concert Hall String Orchestra. Vivaldi "Four Seasons." (1947)
27. John Kirkpatrick. Ives Piano Sonata No. 2, "Concord." (1948)
28. O. Winston Link. Steam Locomotive Recordings. (6 vols.,1957-1977)
29. Rafael Kubelik conducting the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mussorgsky "Pictures at an Exhibition." (1951)
30. Billy Graham. "Problems of the American Home." (1954)
31. Glenn Gould. Bach "Goldberg Variations." (1955)
32. "Ella Fitzgerald Sings the Cole Porter Song Book." (1956)
33. Chuck Berry. "Roll Over Beethoven." (1956)
34. Thelonious Monk. "Brilliant Corners." (1956)
35. Georg Solti and the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Richard Wagner Complete "Ring" Cycle. (1958-1965)
36. Eastman Wind Ensemble with Frederick Fennell. "Winds in Hi-Fi." (1958)
37. Charles Mingus. "Mingus Ah-Um." (1959)
38. Tony Schwartz. "New York Taxi Driver." (1959)
39. Patsy Cline. "Crazy." (1961)
40. John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Robert Frost and others. Kennedy Inaugural Ceremony. (1961)
41. Judy Garland. "Judy at Carnegie Hall." (1961)
42. Otis Redding. "I've Been Loving You Too Long (To Stop Now)." (1965)
43. The Beatles. "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band." (1967)
44. Johnny Cash. "At Folsom Prison." (1968)
45. Ali Akbar College of Music Archive Selections. (1960s-1970s)
46. Marvin Gaye. "What's Goin' On." (1971)
47. Carole King. "Tapestry." (1971)
48. Garrison Keillor. "A Prairie Home Companion." (First broadcast of the radio variety show, July 6, 1974)
49. Bruce Springsteen. "Born to Run." (1975)
50. Fania All-Stars. "Live at Yankee Stadium." (1975)

FLICC Forum 2004

E-Competence Is Key to E-Government

By AUDREY FISCHER

"Knowledge and information management in today's working world simply do not exist without technology and electronic delivery systems and the ability to understand, use and leverage those tools."

This was the message delivered by Janice Lachance, executive director of the Special Libraries Association (SLA), in her keynote address at the 2004 Federal Library and Information Center Committee Forum on Federal Information Policies held at the Library on March 25. The theme of this year's forum was "E-Competencies for E-Government: Changing Role of the Federal Information Professional."

"There is an awareness gap between the pressing need for information and knowledge management capabilities and the actual hiring of professionals trained to do just that," said Lachance. She speaks from experience, having worked for nearly a decade in the U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) and served four years as the agency's director before joining SLA.

Janice Lachance

"The Library of Congress and FLICC have been urging OPM for a number of years to tighten qualifications to better professionalize the role of information professionals in government agencies," said Lachance.

At SLA, Lachance advocates the training and hiring of professionals capable of managing government information in electronic formats. She is particularly proud of SLA's revised "Competencies for Information Professionals in the 21st Century" and the organization's preliminary work on developing a competency-based certification program.

"If not professionals formally trained in library and information science, then who?" asked Lachance.

According to OPM data from September 2003, the executive branch of the federal government employs 1,557 librarians—a 7 percent decline over the previous five years. The average length of service is 17.7 years, and many are approaching retirement. So while the number of federal librarians is declining, the demand for government information

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Librarians Are 'Knowledge Navigators'

Remarks of Librarian of Congress James H. Billington at the FLICC Forum

By JAMES H. BILLINGTON

Welcome to the 21st annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies. Already this morning we have celebrated the outstanding organizations and individuals in our field. Now we turn our attention to encouraging and supporting the current and next generations of librarians who will lead our profession and our nation forward in this information age.

Today technology is delivering the knowledge of mankind to our computer desktops, and the "digital divide" is closing. The driving force behind these trends is libraries. The caretakers of this vast and ever-growing information universe are librarians.

While the Web itself spirals outward, as knowledge management evolves into the keystone for educational, social and commercial growth, and e-government and e-commerce become the watchwords for business and government, librarians are the "knowledge navigators" necessary to traverse this new electronic world.

Today we will first seek to identify what new competencies professional information managers need to adapt to this swift pace of technological change and then take a closer look at some of the expanding e-government programs in the federal sector and developing trends in electronic content that federal information professionals are addressing.

President Bush and the Congress have already responded to the nation's need for information professionals by supporting an ambitious program that focuses on recruiting and training the next generation of librarians through the "Recruiting and Educating Librarians for the 21st Century Act." This national initiative acknowledges that the profession is critical for the nation to maintain its leadership role in the world and succeed in the global marketplace.

How will this growing understanding of the changing role of librarianship outside the federal government inform the actions of key decision-makers within the government?

continued on page 69

FLICC Honors

Awards Recognize Achievement in Federal Librarianship

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) has announced the winners of its national awards for federal librarianship to recognize the many innovative ways that federal libraries, librarians and library technicians fulfill the information demands of government, business and scholarly communities and the American public.

The winners received their awards at the 21st Annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies on Thursday, March 25, at the Library. Their names will remain on permanent display in the FLICC offices at the Library.

Federal libraries and staff throughout the United States and abroad competed in three award categories for the fourth annual FLICC Awards. The winners are listed below.

Institution Awards

The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Research Library in Gaithersburg, Md., won the 2003 award for the Federal Library and Information Center of the Year in a category for large library and information centers (with a staff of 11 or more federal or contract employees).

The award recognized NIST for its technological innovations and comprehensive knowledge management systems that proactively provide the tools necessary to support new programs, superior customer service and the agency mission. The library staff won commendation for its work in 2003 on both the design and creation of the NIST Integrated Knowledge EditorialNet (NIKE), an enterprising project designed to facilitate the capture, organization, retrieval and dissemination of NIST publications; and the Laboratory Liaison program, which promotes collaboration between researchers and the library and enhances collection development and access.

The 2003 award for the Federal Library and Information Center of the Year in a category for small libraries or information centers (with a staff of 10 or fewer federal or contract employees) went to the Library Services Department of the Naval Medical Center in Portsmouth, Va.

The award recognized this department for its innovative services and superior customer services in 2003. The library was commended for its provision of knowledge-based resources that optimize military health care, promote research and encourage professional growth. The library has demonstrated its ability to combine creativity and innovation to meet the needs of its customers and the overall mission of its agency by providing print and electronic resources that support the Medicine, Nursing and Hospital Corps and training programs; by hosting a semiannual college fair; and by highlighting the scholarly activities of the center.

From left, FLICC Executive Director Susan Tarr and Librarian of Congress James Billington present Wilma "Sissy" Riley, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) with the award for FLICC Library Technician of the Year. They are joined by Susan Sanders and Rosa Liu, who accepted NIST's award for the Federal Information Center of the Year.

Federal Librarian of the Year

Lillian Woon Gassie, a senior systems librarian at the Dudley Knox Library of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, Calif., won recognition for her dynamic professionalism during 2003 in articulating the needs of the library to faculty, policymakers and information technology stakeholders. Gassie provided outstanding guidance and technical knowledge as the library developed wireless and remote proxy access to the campus network and implemented a knowledge portal and mobile education teams to support federal and state homeland security policy and strategy. Her extensive technical knowledge brought the highest level of visibility and credibility to the library as a builder of information systems and supporter of the overall mission of the agency.

Federal Technician of the Year

Wilma "Sissy" Riley, a library technician at the NIST Research Library, won recognition for her dedication to service excellence in support of the mission of the NIST Research Library and the core values of the NIST Information Services Division. In 2003 Riley set up communications connections for telecommuting staff, ensured that the library wireless technology was current and provided dynamic end-user training. Her versatility allowed her to translate the library vision into action. As a creative problem-solver, she used her talents and strong technical skills to support a variety of customer-focused activities that reinforced the library's successes.

Information about the 2004 Awards program is available on the FLICC Web site at **www.loc.gov/flicc/awards.html**. ◆

'Watson, Come Here ...'

Bell Papers Document Experiments, Family Life

BY GAIL FINEBERG

A scientific notebook in which Alexander Graham Bell recorded his invention of the telephone and the first words ever spoken by phone, as well as correspondence from his assistant, Thomas Watson, are among the last items added to an online collection of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers.

Consisting of 4,695 items, the collection is available on the American Memory Web site at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/bellhtml/**.

The project to digitize a selection of the Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers was completed in March. (See the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, April 1999, for an earlier story on the digitization of the Bell Papers.)

"The Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers are among the most popular in the Library's Manuscript Division," said Librarian of Congress James H. Billington. "He is synonymous with the dawning of a new era of communications, and the Library is pleased to make these papers available to a wide audience."

The digitization of the Bell Family Papers was made possible through the generous support of the AT&T Foundation.

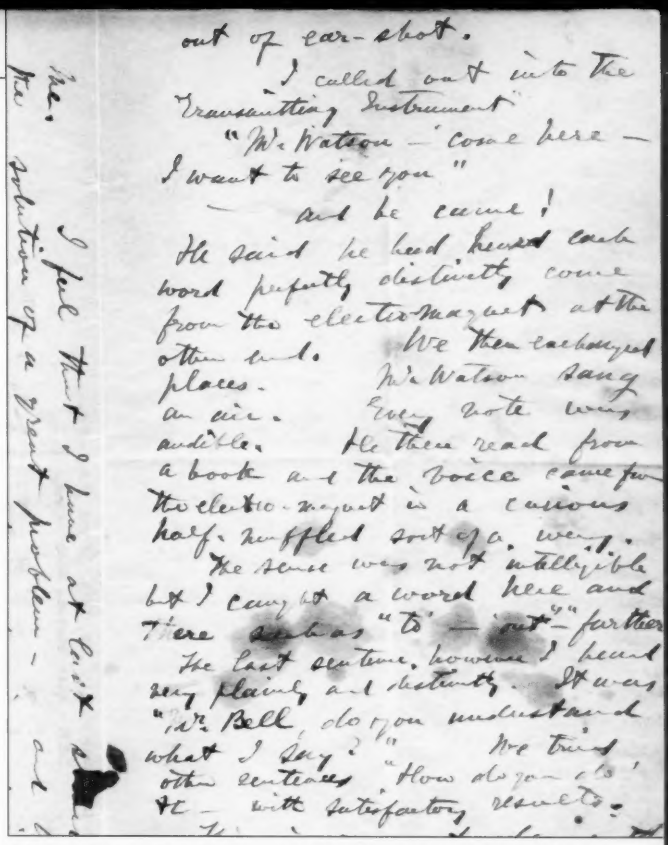
The newly available letters, scientific notebooks, pamphlets and other materials date from 1871 to 1914. In the March 10, 1876, notebook entry, Bell recounts his utterance of the famous words—"Mr. Watson – Come here – I want to see you"— as well as his reaction when his assistant arrived: "To my delight he came and declared that he had heard and understood what I said."

These primary-source materials, which include voluminous correspondence, diaries, scientific notebooks and journals, as well as newspaper clippings and other secondary sources, open a window into the scientific mind and nature of a pre-eminent American inventor and give firsthand accounts of American life and culture at the turn of the century.

Collection highlights and correspondence files available online reveal Bell the scientist-inventor-teacher-businessman as a loving husband, devoted son and father, attentive son-in-law and loyal friend. On Oct. 5, 1875, one month before they were engaged to be married, Bell wrote Mabel Hubbard a letter in reply to a note she had written to say proudly she had driven her carriage home safely—her first solo venture—after seeing him off at a rail station.

Bell wrote: "I felt indeed more anxious than I care to tell you when I saw you drive off from the station alone. The horse looked so spirited and you drove off so fast—that I felt I better lose my train than let you run any danger. However when you stopped at the corner I knew you had control over the horse—and so stepped on board the cars with a lighter heart."

A keeper of journals as well as a prolific letter writer, Mabel Hubbard Bell offered commentary on Bell family life and the social scene in Washington, D.C., where her parents,



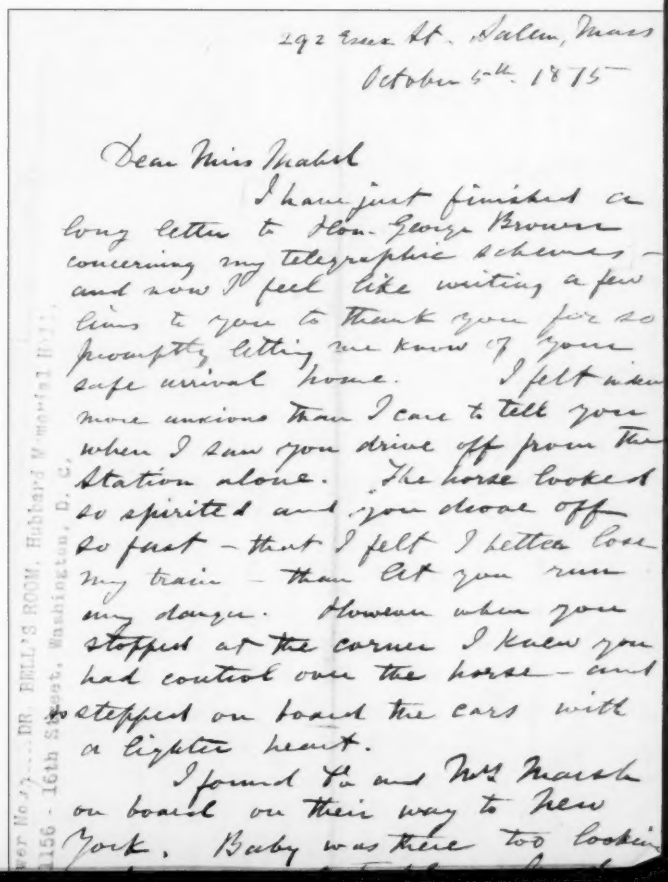
out of ear-shot.

I called out into the transmitting instrument "Mr. Watson — come here — I want to see you"

— and he came! He said he had heard each word perfectly distinctly, come from the electro-magnet at the other end. We then exchanged places. Mr. Watson sang an air. Every note very audible. He then read from a book and the voice came from the electro-magnet in a curious half-muffled sort of a way. The sense was not intelligible but I caught a word here and there as has "to" — "out" — further on. The last sentence however I heard very plainly and distinctly. It was "Mr. Bell, do you understand what I say?" We tried other sentences "How do you do" &c — with satisfactory results.

I feel that I have at last a solution of a great problem —

Above, Alexander Graham Bell's March 10, 1876, notebook entry in which he recounts the famous first words spoken over the new telephone. Below, a letter from Bell to his future wife, Mabel Hubbard, from Oct. 5, 1875.



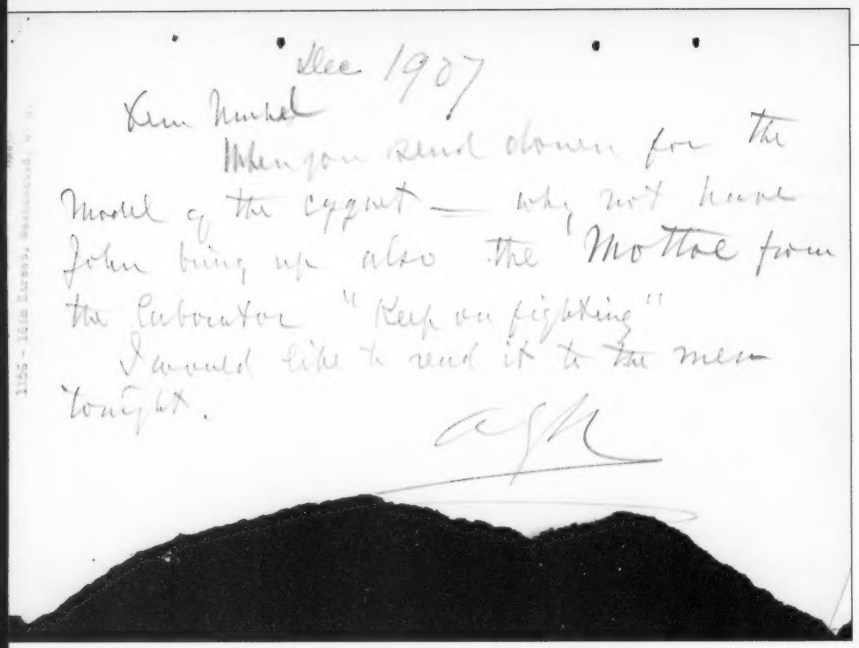
292 Essex St. Salem, Mass
October 5th. 1875

Dear Miss Mabel

I have just finished a long letter to Hon. George Brown concerning my telegraphic schemes — and now I feel like writing a few lines to you to thank you for so promptly letting me know of your safe arrival home. I felt more anxious than I care to tell you when I saw you drive off from the station alone. The horse looked so spirited and you drove off so fast — that I felt I better lose my train — than let you run any danger. However when you stopped at the corner I knew you had control over the horse — and so stepped on board the cars with a lighter heart.

I found Ed and Mr Marsh on board on their way to New York. Baby was there too looking

DR. BELL'S ROOM, Hubbard Memorial Hall,
1156 - 16th Street, Washington, D. C.



Dec 1907

Dear Mabel

When you send down for the model of the eggnot — why not have John bring up also the Motto from the Laboratory "Keep on fighting"

I would like to send it to the men tonight.

A G B

Above, another letter from Bell to his wife, Mabel, a short note from December 1907. Below, Bell's letter to Samuel Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, on the subject of the death of the director of the U.S. Geological Survey, Maj. John Wesley Powell, Sept. 27, 1902

September 27, 1902.

Dr. S. P. Langley,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Prof. Langley:

I know that you must be as grieved a I am at the death of Major Powell. He was one of our great men; and Science in America, especially in the National Capital, owes him a debt of gratitude that it can never repay.

Impressed with the feeling that Major Powell was nearing his end, I visited him a few days ago at his summer place on the Maine coast. For some time past I have been studying the Bureau of Ethnology, which I know he looked upon as his monument, with the object of familiarizing myself with its work; and forming an independent judgment as to what should be done with it after his decease. I was in hopes that the Major might be able to talk with me about the affairs of the Bureau, so that I could report to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and to yourself, his last wishes concerning the matter, but, unfortunately, I was too late. I found the Major in a comatose condition and he died within a very few days.

As he had been unable to examine the administrative report prepared for him by Dr. W. J. McGee as the Acting Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, I requested permission, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Regents, to look it over myself.

the Gardiner G. Hubbards, lived and Bell maintained a laboratory. On Jan. 6, 1879, she began a series of periodic journal entries in which she recorded a brief biography of her husband, noted the first vocalizations of their baby, Elsie, and recalled her earliest childhood memories.

"Became deaf at the house of my grandfather in New York when nearly five years old," she wrote. "Have no recollection of hearing except of a soft low sound I always called the singing of the frogs."

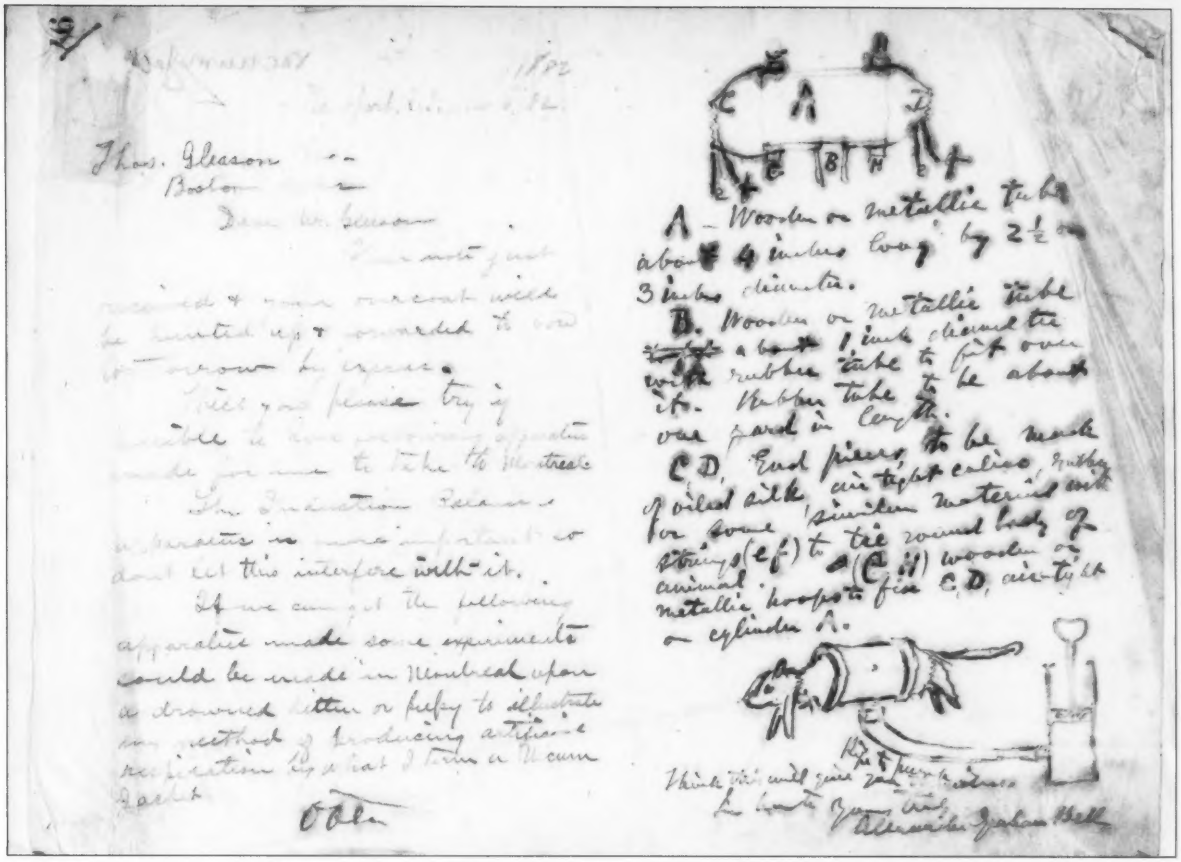
She wrote in her journal about her first meeting with Bell five years earlier, in the winter of 1874. Her mother had enrolled her in one of Bell's classes in articulation for the deaf in Cambridge, Mass. She had just returned to America from four years in Europe, where she had studied lip reading and learned of Bell's reputation as a teacher of the deaf.

"It was ... with some interest not unmixed with prejudice that I first went to see the teacher of whom I had heard so much but whom I privately considered a quack doctor," she wrote. What he had to say was so interesting, she said, she was "forced to like to listen to him, but he himself I disliked—he dressed carelessly." The journal writer attributed to her youth—"I was not yet 16"—her assessment then that Bell seemed to lack the refinement of a "fine gentleman."

Her opinion of him changed the following summer. She had invited Bell to stay for tea during his visit to the Hubbards in Nantucket. Bell spoke of his "telegraph ideas," and "papa became so much interested that he offered to take a patent for him and from that day began the friendship that ended in our marriage." She continued lessons with Bell but observed that "his mind was then too full of telegraph ideas for much else."

Fascinated by Bell's ideas for transmitting vocalization by wire, Gardiner Hubbard encouraged telephone experimentation and applied for the telephone patent, which was issued on March 7, 1876. Hubbard became the first president of the Bell Telephone Co.

Mabel Hubbard Bell was said by one of her biographers, her son-in-law Gilbert Grosvenor, the first editor of the National Geographic magazine, to have inspired Alexander Bell's experiments and his telephone invention as a means to enhance her ability to communicate. However, Bell's own mother



Bell's letter to Thomas Gleason, August 1882, with a diagram and plan for an artificial respirator device. The death of a Bell's son to respiratory failure led to his development of this forerunner of the iron lung.

was deaf, and his grandfather, father and uncle all taught "visible speech" in his native Edinburgh. Bell established a School of Vocal Physiology in Boston in 1872 and joined the Boston University faculty in 1873 as a professor of vocal physiology. During this time he was experimenting with the transmission of sound vibrations.

Both Bells were lifelong proponents of deaf education. Throughout his life Bell considered himself a teacher of the deaf; one of his pupils, with whom he long corresponded, was Helen Keller.

After nearly two decades of marriage, Bell still worried about the welfare of his independent wife. In two May 21, 1894, letters, the first addressed to "My dear little wifie" and the second to "My darling Mabel," Bell expressed his frustration that he could not communicate with her because she had not yet sent him an address from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they had bought a summer home in 1886. "If you are not comfortable, do not hesitate to come down to New York—you must not run any risk on account of difficulty," he advised. Hours later he wrote again: "Where are you? What are you doing? Why have you not telegraphed—or sent Halifax address?" He then described in detail an eye surgery he had seen performed that day on his mother-in-law. "Your mother is the bravest woman I know (excepting perhaps one other)," he wrote.

Among Alexander Bell's correspondents was another scientist, Maj. John Wesley Powell, who in 1869 and 1871 led expeditions on a 1,000-mile journey to explore and chart the Grand Canyon. The geologist became director of the U.S. Geological Survey in March 1881. Letters to Bell family members during the 1890s indicate that Bell paid close attention to the health and welfare of his friend, who suffered from an old Civil War injury. After Powell died on Sept. 23, 1902, Bell wrote to S.P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, expressing his grief and his desire to carry out Powell's wishes pertaining to a Bureau of Ethnology, which, he said, Powell regarded as "his monument."

Items in the online collection cover the period of 1862 to 1939, but the bulk of the materials are from 1865 to 1920. In addition to files for correspondence and family papers, a separate subject file contains items relating to his inventions and scientific interests ranging from artificial respiration (following the death of a son to respiratory failure, Alexander Bell invented the forerunner of the iron lung) and aviation to the telephone. A laboratory notebook file contains images of more than 200 volumes of scientific notebooks. Other files contain Volume I of the Beinn Bhreagh Recorder, which Bell published to track the progress of his scientific research projects and family events at his summer home in Nova Scotia, and his articles and speeches.

This American Memory collection links to a Manuscript Division finding aid for 147,700 original items in 446 containers plus eight oversize containers, which together occupy 183.2 linear feet. Materials from the Alexander Graham Bell Family papers also have been preserved on 23 microfilm reels. ◆

Gail Fineberg is the editor of the Library's staff newsletter, The Gazette.

Is this you?
www.subb.com/~sylvia
©1998 by Nicole Hollander. Dist. by Los Angeles Times Syndicate
MA, AL'S BIG BUY is on the PHONE.
Supermarkets report that some shoppers open boxes, sample the contents and place the box back on the shelf. What can be done to discourage this behavior?
1. "the death penalty."
2. "Weigh everyone before and after they shop and charge accordingly."
3. "More free samples, especially those little cocktail weiners."
DENY EVERY-THING.
out
Nicole Hollander 3-25

"Is this you?" from the "Sylvia" comic strip, March 25, 1998

Sylvia's World

Nicole Hollander Shares a Spicy Slice of Life

BY MARTHA H. KENNEDY

Cartoonist Nicole Hollander gave a lively, illustrated lecture titled "Oh No, It's Monday, and I've Run Out of Ideas: A Cartoonist's Crisis," on March 15 at the Library of Congress. Hollander charmed an audience of Library staff, cartoonists and devoted followers of her comic strip, "Sylvia," as she talked about the challenges of staying creative.

Jeremy Adamson, chief of the Prints and Photographs Division, introduced Hollander, noting that she is a member of a select sisterhood: one of a handful of women cartoonists who have their work published in comics across America. She is well known as the creator of the strip "Sylvia," whose feisty, brash character enlivens the pages of more than 60 daily or weekly newspapers. These include The Boston Globe, Chicago Tribune, The Detroit News, The Seattle Times, San Francisco Examiner, The Denver Post and the online publication Women's eNews.

Sylvia, with her trademark feather boa, open-heeled bedroom slippers and cigarette, made her first appearance in Hollander's first book of cartoons, "I'm in Training to Be Tall and Blonde," published by St. Martin's Press in 1979.

Hollander began her talk by humorously addressing the challenge faced by all cartoonists—how to confront a crisis in creativity, the cartoonist's equivalent of writer's block. Noting that everyone, including artists, has days when they run out of ideas, she observed wryly, "Artists are the only ones who whine about it."

What does she do when she runs out of ideas? Hollander unveiled her strategies for coping with creative crises as she showed slides of her work environment (also her home) and her neighborhood. When she has no ideas, for example, she said she might look at her refrigerator, shown empty in her slide. When she is really desperate, she might look under her sink where she stores her cleaning supplies. Or she might think about feeding her cats, Izzy and Buddy.

She followed this sequence with slides of personalities and businesses in her neighborhood. "If it's lunchtime I might go to Hell—Doug's Hot Dogs—an establishment that proudly offers 'encased meats,' or to Victory's Banners, or to Hard Boiled Records and Video. ... Everything is grist for the mill."

MATTEL CALLED A NEWS CONFERENCE TODAY TO PRESENT THEIR EAGERLY ANTICIPATED "PERIMENOPAUSAL BARBIE!" SPECIALLY CREATED FOR OLDER WOMEN WHO MISSED OWNING THE CULTURAL ICON IN CHILDHOOD AND HAVE EXPERIENCED A GNAWING SENSE OF DEPRIVATION EVER SINCE.
www.subb.com/~sylvia
©1998 by Nicole Hollander. Dist. by Los Angeles Times Syndicate
"SHE COMES WITH SAGS AND WRINKLES, WHICH DISAPPEAR WHEN YOU PULL A TINY STRING UNDER HER HAIR. WE'RE THINKING ABOUT BRINGING OUT A MODEL WITH BAD KNEES," SAID A CORPORATION SPOKESPERSON.
Nicole Hollander 5-15

"Perimenopausal Barbie" from May 15, 1998

HAD I BUT KNOWN THAT RUNNING OUT TO THE 7-11 AT MIDNIGHT FOR A CARTON OF MILK...
OH, DARN...
I'M OUT OF MILK.
WOULD LEAD ME TO TRY A FREE SAMPLE OF A NEW PRODUCT CALLED "XCITE"... A MOIST TOWELETTE SOAKED IN HUMAN SEX PHEROMONES..AND THAT AS SOON AS I RUBBED A LITTLE ON MY WRISTS YOU WOULD BE AT MY SIDE WHISPERING ENDEARMENTS, AND THAT BY THE TIME THE STUFF WORE OFF WE WOULD BE ON A RAFT HEADED UP THE AMAZON, I WOULD HAVE TRIED THE CHEESE SPRAY INSTEAD.
© 1998 by Nicole Hollander. Dist. by Los Angeles Times Syndicate
www.suba.com/~sylvia
Nicole Hollander
9-25

"Had I but known..." from Sept. 25, 1998

Hollander interspersed images of her home and neighborhood with pictures of her parents and others who influenced her life. She recalled that her father was very interested in politics, and her mother was funny and sarcastic. She said that she unconsciously modeled Sylvia on one of her mother's close friends, Esther, a tall, long-legged and full-figured woman.

Throughout her talk Hollander also showed slides of her work, including recent unpublished examples of "Sylvia," noting that she creates strips four weeks before publication. The sharp, amusing thoughts and imaginings of Hollander's heroine shape and drive the comic, which has no action or story line. The strip frequently satirizes popular culture and comments on timely political subjects as well as timeless themes in human relationships. Sylvia, a stay-at-home mother and advice columnist, converses with her friends, her cats, space aliens and her daughter.

The strip often has a feminist tone. Recurring characters and themes, such as "The Woman Who Does Everything Better Than You," "The Woman Who Worries About Everything," "The Woman Who Lies in Her Professional Journal," "The Woman Who Is Easily Irritated," the "Fashion Cop," the "Love Cop" and "Alien Lovers" highlight Hollander's inventiveness and showcase her elegant drawing.

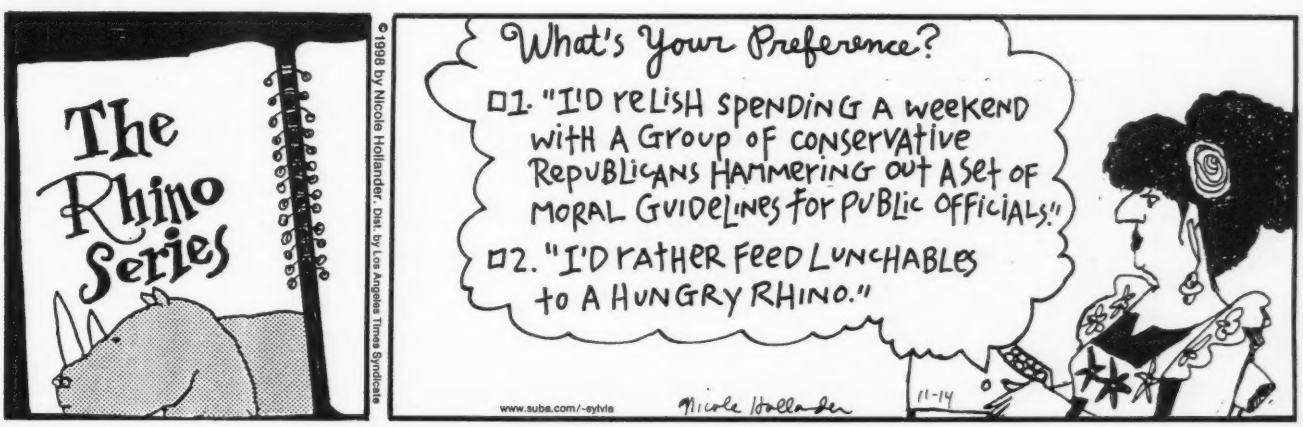
Hollander has published some 10 collections of the strip as well as two humorous books on cats. She has also contributed illustrations to The New York Times Review of Books, The Washington Post Magazine and Chicago Magazine and illustrated children's books, co-edited a historical survey of cartoons and collaborated on a stage play based on "Sylvia." Hollander's newest book is "An ABC of Vice: An Insatiable Women's Guide, Alphabetized," a collaboration with Regina Barreca, humorist and professor of English literature at the University of Connecticut.

Hollander grew up in Chicago, studied art at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, worked as a graphic designer, an art instructor and a book illustrator. She has been a cartoonist since 1979..

The Prints and Photographs Division mounted a small display for the lecture of original drawings by Hollander that were selected from her recent gift to the Library of 22 drawings. These include excellent examples of the major characters and inventions that she has created for "Sylvia" over the years.

Members of the audience followed up Hollander's presentation with a wide variety of questions—on creativity, her favorite cartoonists and her perceptions about the effects of September 11, 2001, on cartoonists and other artists. When asked about what part of the creative process was most important to her, she responded that she is very interested in drawing but also loves writing. ◆

Martha H. Kennedy is a curatorial assistant for caricature and cartoon in the Prints and Photographs Division.


The Rhino Series
© 1998 by Nicole Hollander. Dist. by Los Angeles Times Syndicate
What's Your Preference?
□1. "I'D RELISH SPENDING A WEEKEND WITH A GROUP OF CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANS HAMMERING OUT A SET OF MORAL GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS."
□2. "I'D RATHER FEED LUNCHABLES TO A HUNGRY RHINO."
www.suba.com/~sylvia
Nicole Hollander
11-14

"The Rhino Series" from Nov. 14, 1998

Statecraft and America in the World

Kluge Center Symposium Studies U.S. Role in World Affairs

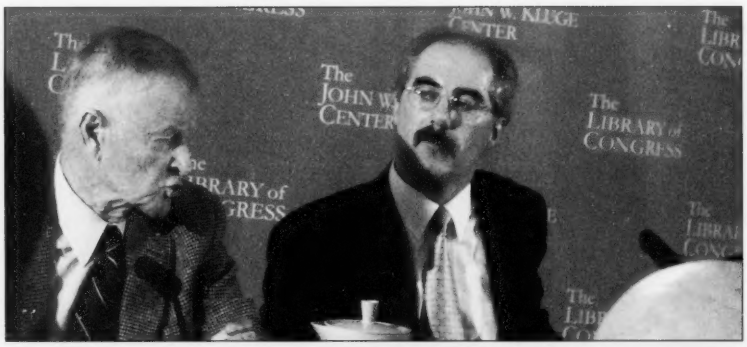
The John W. Kluge Center at the Library of Congress presented a symposium titled "Statecraft and America's Position in the World" on March 4.

Organized and moderated by Klaus W. Larres, professor of international relations and foreign policy at the University of London and former holder of the Henry Alfred Kissinger Chair in Foreign Policy and International Relations in the Kluge Center, the symposium considered America's global role from the Cold War to the present time.

The panelists included Zbigniew Brzezinski, national security adviser during the Carter administration; Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser during the Ford and Bush administrations; and Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state in the Carter and Clinton administrations.

The symposium was videotaped and will be available on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov.**

For information about the fellowships, grants and programs offered by the John W. Kluge Center, contact the Office of Scholarly Programs, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4860; telephone (202) 707-3302, fax (202) 707-3595, or visit the Web at **www.loc.gov/kluge.** ◆



Top, Klaus Larres listens to comments by Zbigniew Brzezinski. Bottom, Panelists Zbigniew Brzezinski, Klaus Larres and Brent Scowcroft

FLICC

continued from page 68

has increased dramatically. Will those who replace them have the technical competencies to function as "knowledge navigators?"

"What formal training will they receive?" posited Lachance. "What skills do they possess? More important, what competencies and qualifications are federal agencies using when hiring them?"

To answer these questions, Lachance recently searched USAJOBS, OPM's Web site. Of 40 vacancies posted in the GS 1410 librarian series, the majority required at least one e-competency. This ranged from technical knowledge of electronic databases to skill in using World Wide Web technology.

"The challenge is to demonstrate [to government managers] the relevance of information professionals in the flow of data and knowledge through an organization and on to its end-users and in the strategic priorities of an organization," said Lachance.

She urged information professionals to demonstrate their relevance by paying attention to career development, embracing innovation and collaborating with information technology professionals.

"This is how we become strategically indispensable to our employers," said Lachance. "In addition, benchmark your personal competencies and those of your information center," she suggested.

To assist in this effort, Lachance presented a complimentary, one-year membership in SLA to Wilma "Sissy" Riley, National Institute of Standards and Technology Research Library, who was recognized by FLICC as the 2003 Federal Library Technician of the Year.

"There's a lot for us to do both as individuals and as a profession," said Lachance. "I'm willing to roll up my sleeves and join the cause, and I look forward to supporting you as we continue to make the case for the profession and our association within the federal government." ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Preservation Research

Library Collaborates with Lawrence Berkeley Lab

The Library's Preservation Directorate has entered into an interagency agreement with the U.S. Department of Energy's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to conduct research into media preservation. The work will explore the feasibility of implementing several preservation methods that Berkeley Lab has developed for grooved media such as recorded cylinders and discs.

"With thousands of grooved discs and cylinders in the Library's collections, the possibility of developing a method of mass digitization to enhance both access and preservation is very attractive," said Mark Roosa, the Library's director for preservation. "The groundbreaking research that our colleagues at Berkeley Lab are undertaking signals an important new direction for preservation of collections of this type, which we hope will be of benefit to libraries and archives everywhere."

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—Mark Roosa
Director for Preservation

The goal of the work is to acquire data about media in various conditions (e.g., pristine, worn, damaged, moldy, etc.) using 3-D surface imaging techniques and then to use this data as a basis for developing a system to enhance access to recorded sound.

Supported by the Department of Energy's Office of Science, the Physics Division at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has been conducting research in elementary particle physics and cosmology. As part of this research, various techniques have been developed for detecting and analyzing the behavior of particles and radiation created at high-energy accelerator labs such as Fermilab near Chicago and the European Center for Particle Physics near Geneva. Berkeley Lab researchers realized that some of their findings could be applied to the problem of reconstructing mechanical audio recordings.

"Such developments are a good example of how basic or pure research in the physical sciences can benefit other fields of science and culture," said Carl Haber, senior scientist in the Berkeley Lab's Physics Division.

The Berkeley Lab is a U.S. Department of Energy national laboratory in Berkeley, Calif. Managed by the University of California, it conducts unclassified scientific research. For more information, visit the lab's Web site at **www.lbl.gov**.

The Library of Congress has one of the most extensive preservation programs for library materials in the world. Each year the Library's preservation staff provides preservation treatment for approximately 500,000 items from a collection of more than 128 million items in all formats.

For additional information, visit the Preservation Directorate's Web site at **www.loc.gov/preserv**. ◆

Billington
continued from page 61

The Library of Congress has long taken the initiative to respond to the challenges of both the evolving role of the federal librarian and the needs of e-government. We began by making digital legislative information freely available online with the introduction of THOMAS in January 1995, and by developing the National Digital Library and the American Memory projects. These gateways to rich primary source materials offer more than 8.5 million digital items in 100 historical collections. Last year the Library's Web site handled approximately 3 billion transactions.

We were also creating the necessary structure to support these initiatives long before knowledge management or e-government were topics of discussion. With the support of the Congress, the Library has also led, with the National Digital Information Infrastructure and Preservation Program, a national collaborative effort to create a national infrastructure to preserve digital content, build a resilient network of digital preservation partnerships, and develop the digital preservation architecture to support and enable these goals.

Now that the president and Congress have charged the federal community with developing both the professional expertise and the infrastructure needed to support these bold initiatives, it is the federal librarian who can determine how best to syndicate the nation's data and develop sustainable processes to ensure both its access and protection no matter where the future takes us. ◆

Inspiring Hope

Red Cross Volunteer Speaks During Women's History Month

By AUDREY FISCHER

From Clara Barton, angel of the Civil War battlefield, to retired Rear Adm. Marsha Johnson Evans, who heads the organization today, the American Red Cross has been led by courageous and inspirational women for more than 122 years.

"The role of a leader is to inspire hope," said Mary DeKuyper, national chairman of volunteers for the American Red Cross, quoting social activist John Gardner. DeKuyper delivered the 2004 Women's History Month keynote address at the Library on March 23. The national theme for this year's celebration is "Women Inspiring Hope and Possibility."

"Red Cross societies had existed in Europe since the 1860s, but they had responded solely to war," said DeKuyper. "When Clara Barton founded the American Red Cross in 1881 at the age of 60, she envisioned an organization that would respond to natural disasters as well as to disasters that were man-made," she said. "Her thinking was 'out of the box,' as we say today."

Providing assistance first to those devastated by a forest fire in Michigan and then to flood victims up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the newly formed American Red Cross demonstrated its profound impact on victims of natural disasters. During the Third International Red Cross Conference in Geneva in 1884, Clara Barton proposed an amendment to the Geneva Treaty, which called for the expansion of Red Cross Relief to victims of natural as well as man-made disasters. Despite opposition from some European societies, the resolution passed and became known as the "American Amendment."

Barton served as the organization's president for 23 years before resigning in 1904. She left not because of her advanced age but because she was forced out by her archenemy, Red Cross volunteer Mabel Boardman. Even President Theodore Roosevelt (a member of the Red Cross Board) failed to successfully mediate the bitter public dispute between the two women.

Nonetheless, the organization thrived during Boardman's tenure.

Bonnie Gillespie

Mary DeKuyper

Under her guidance, the Red Cross became involved in public health nursing, first aid and water safety training. A skilled fund-raiser, she secured $15 million for the fight against tuberculosis and initiated organized campaigns for continuing contributions. However, when President Woodrow Wilson created a Red Cross War Council in 1917, Boardman was not made a member. Instead, she headed the Women's Advisory Committee, coordinating volunteer activities for women who wished to demonstrate their patriotism. After the war she served as the organization's first director of volunteer service, which evolved into the position held by DeKuyper.

DeKuyper paid homage to a host of other notable women who have served the organization—and their country—during the intervening years. She cited Jane Delano, a member of the Army Nurse Corps, whose work led to the development of the U.S. Public Health Service; Lois Laster, an African American Red Cross recreation club worker who served in Europe and later in Korea in the first integrated club; and Maggie Duffy, a Red Cross worker in the South Pacific during World War II, who helped build the Japanese Red Cross.

"This was easier said than done," said DeKuyper. "At the time, the Japanese did not have a word for 'volunteer' in their vocabulary, so Maggie helped invent a word, ho-SI-den, to explain the concept of people working in groups. According to one historian, 'Maggie Duffy left a permanent mark on that country's culture,'" said DeKuyper.

According to DeKuyper, Eleanor Roosevelt was an ardent supporter of the American Red Cross. During the first World War, she helped run the Red Cross canteen in Washington's Union Station. She was a regular blood donor and even wrote about the organization on occasion in her syndicated column. As first lady, she inspected Red Cross recreation clubs in London during a 1942 trip to visit American troops and other Red Cross facilities in the South Pacific the following year. She wrote that Red Cross workers were doing "a fine job and a big one; [they are] devoted and remarkable people."

The past three presidents of the American Red Cross have been women. These included Sen. Elizabeth Dole (1991-1999), who retired from the organization to explore a U.S. presidential bid; Dr. Bernadine Healy (1999-2001), a cardiologist and the first woman director of the National Institutes of Health; and current president Marsha Johnson Evans, who chose a career in the U.S. Navy and then headed the Girl Scouts of America before coming to the American Red Cross in 2002.

Serving under these leaders have been courageous women such as Vickie Bengston, director of operations for the organization's Iraq Contingency Team. Bengston and her 23-person team were deployed during Operation Iraqi Freedom, serving side-by-side with the men and women of the U.S. military in the Middle East.

"Wherever the Red Cross is serving—either on the battlefront or the home front—women have successfully answered the challenge and have inspired hope and possibilities in their own time, and for future generations," concluded DeKuyper. ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

R.C. Kauffman

Library Holds Barton Papers, Other Red Cross Material

By AUDREY FISCHER

Clara Barton's plan, as she left her teaching career in 1854 and headed to Washington, D.C., was to spend her days in therapeutic reading in the "dim, quiet alcoves" of the Library of Congress.

Instead, she dedicated her life to the relief of suffering both at home and abroad. She also assumed the monumental task of enlisting the help of countless volunteers to do likewise through the American Red Cross, which she established in 1881.

"Although Clara may not have personally enjoyed much time in the Library's 'quiet alcoves,' her papers have resided here since the 1940s, when they were donated by family members," said Janice Ruth, the Manuscript Division's specialist in American women's history. According to Ruth, Barton was perhaps the most decorated American woman, and the Library possesses many of her medals.

"Even before the receipt of the Barton papers, the Library of Congress had already begun collecting materials documenting the American Red Cross," said Ruth. "Located in the Library of Congress archives

J.E. Purdy

Top, a recruitment poster for the American Red Cross from 1942. Above, Red Cross founder Clara Barton, ca. 1904

are letters from Red Cross officials dating from the early 1900s to various Librarians of Congress. There are also routine reference inquiries, requests for bibliographic assistance, translation help and technical advice on printing, binding and cataloging matters."

According to Ruth, the Library also holds the papers of Mabel Boardman, Barton's immediate successor, whose allegations of financial irregularities within the American Red Cross (never proved) were the catalyst for Barton's resignation in 1904. Also well-represented in the Library's manuscript holdings is the work of Red Cross nurses who served at home and abroad in both World Wars.

"I don't dare continue," cautioned Ruth with a laugh, who noted that, in addition to manuscript material, "there are also scores of newspaper articles, magazines, posters, photographs, moving image films, sheet music and audio recordings in other Library divisions relating to the Red Cross and to women's involvement in nursing and other relief activities."

These and other materials relating to women's history are highlighted in a recent Library publication titled "American Women: A Library of Congress Guide for the Study of Women's History and Culture in the United States" (with a searchable online version available at **http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/awhhtml/**). ◆

Audrey Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Library's Public Affairs Office.

Traditions and Transitions

Islamic Law in a Changing World

By ROBERT MANDER

"Islamic Law in a Changing World: Traditions and Transitions" was the topic of the third in a series on foreign law workshops held at the Library of Congress in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law (ASIL). Sponsoring the March 31 all-day event was the Law Library of Congress in conjunction with the Friends of the Law Library of Congress; the American Association of Law Libraries' Foreign, Comparative and International Law Special Interest Section (AALL FCIL SIS); and the Law Librarians' Society in Washington, D.C. (LLSDC).

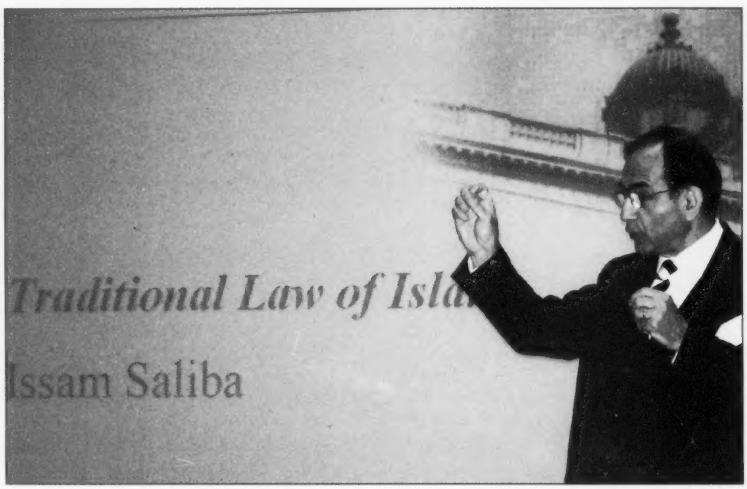
Presenters focused on major issues surrounding Islamic law in the age of globalization, laws and related documents of major Islamic countries and jurisdictions where the Koran is recognized and implemented as binding law.

Rubens Medina, Law Librarian of Congress, welcomed the participants and guests and spoke to the workshop's focus on the Islamic system of law, "a system inspired by what is perceived as the will of God as opposed to the will of the people."

Given increasing globalization, said Medina, "it is more important than ever that we focus on those differences and learn enough about them so that we may understand each other and work peacefully together."

Moderating the panel of speakers, the Law Library's Director of Legal Research, W. Gary Sharp, pointed to the need for better understanding of Islamic law and traditions, since 20 percent of the world's population, or about 1 billion people, are followers of the religion. He cited a study by Freedom House that estimated that by 2005 the world's Islamic population will have increased to 30 percent. However, Sharp said, only 13 percent of all Muslims are natives of two Western-style democratic governments.

Issam Saliba, the Law Library's legal specialist for Middle Eastern and North African Arab nations, spoke on the "Traditional Law of Islam." He traced the origins of Islamic law back to its roots in the Koran, which Muslims believe "constitutes the very word of God." Saliba explained that the Shari'a, which translates into English as Islamic law, contains not only legal, but also moral, ethical and ritual rules.



Dee C. McGee

Issam Saliba, Law Library expert on Islamic law, analyzes Shari'a law for workshop attendees.

While the Shari'a specialists developed a fully comprehensive legal system, Saliba noted that they left certain fields of law, such as tax law and criminal law, largely in the hands of the state.

"The reason for that is that the Shari'a specialists were not only jurists in the Western sense, trying to regulate the affairs of society, but rather pious religious scholars whose main interest was the personal conduct that leads to the salvation of the soul," Saliba said. He described the original work of the Shari'a specialists as "a great body of fascinating scholarly interpretation that spanned a period of 300 years following the death of the Prophet."

Asked about the status of human rights in Shari'a, Saliba cautioned that it predates such newly formulated concepts, but pointed out that Shari'a respects basic rights and freedoms such as freedom of religion. "Of course there have been abuses of these rights as in other societies," he said, but he added that such abuses should not be attributed to anything inherent in the Shari'a or Islamic law.

Krishan Nehra, the Law Library's senior legal specialist for India and all South Asian nations, discussed "India: Implementation of Islamic Family Law in a Secular Democracy." He traced the evolution of modern Indian family law from its customary and religious roots, through British rule in the 19th and 20th centuries, to the present time as an integrated but diverse body of jurisprudence and legislation under the secular constitution of the Republic of India.

In a country that is 84 percent Hindu and 12 percent Muslim, Nehra noted that achieving a "tempered and consolidated" body of uniform civil code in modern India has not been easy or without controversy. He traced modern Indian private law to a 1985 case before the Supreme Court of India that extended civil protections to Muslim women under the Code of Criminal Procedure in divorce cases beyond those granted under the Shari'a. Extending Muslim women's rights under civil law was based on a stated need to avoid "vagrancy and destitution" among otherwise disenfranchised women, Nehra explained.

However, in 1986 a law was enacted that nullified the Supreme Court decision of 1985. Despite constitutional challenges from individuals and

women's organizations, according to Nehra, the 1986 law was upheld by the Supreme Court.

Asked about the status of commercial and business law in India, Nehra commented that these are considered strictly matters for secular law and civil courts, and "luckily, there is no controversy here."

"Recognition of Islamic Law Through Canadian Arbitration" was the topic of Stephen Clarke, Law Library senior legal specialist for Canada, New Zealand and the English-speaking Caribbean. He cited Canada's unique Islamic Institute of Civil Justice (IICJ) as a means to accommodate the country's Muslim community in an otherwise secular Western democracy with a largely Christian population and heritage.

Established to handle family and other civil disputes within the Muslim population, the IICJ tribunal, or Darul-Qada, was designed to follow the Shari'a model in rendering its decisions. Welcomed by some Canadian Muslims, the IICJ also has its opponents within the community, Clarke said.

While divorce and legal separation remain solely within the jurisdiction of Canadian civil courts, Clarke explained, the Darul-Qada is allowed binding arbitration in areas such as property settlement and child custody. The parties must agree both to arbitrate through the Darul-Qada as well as agree to its decisions, Clarke said.

"Fears that 'the stoning of women' is coming to Canada are far, far-fetched indeed," Clarke assured the gathering. "However, many fear that women may be subject to coercion and social pressure even with these assurances," he pointed out.

Composed largely of recent immigrants in highly concentrated communities in Ontario and Quebec, the Canadian Islamic population is demographically unique, according to Clarke. While small, it grew from 98,000, or 0.4 percent, in 1981, more than doubled to 253,000, or 0.9 percent, in 1991, and almost doubled again to 580,000 in 2001.

"But experience shows that in time, the goal of most Canadian Muslims is assimilation, with second generation immigrants more focused on ice hockey than Shari'a law," Clarke noted.

The final workshop speaker was Azizah al-Hibri, a law professor at Richmond University School of Law and a Fulbright scholar who has written extensively on issues related to Islam, democracy and women's and human rights. Her presentation addressed "Muslim Women's Rights in the Age of Global Conflict."

Al-Hibri warned of a growing global polarization since 9/11. She said the Muslim women's rights movement is now being viewed by some Muslims as yet another Western attempt to disrupt their societies and faith. This unfortunate development has complicated the work of women's rights advocates, even Muslim ones, according to al-Hibri. There are, however, Muslim leaders who continue to support paced change based on proper religious foundations, she said.

Commenting on the educational policy toward women under the Taliban, al-Hibri described Islam as a religion that protects women from societal abuses and supports the education of both sexes. "Muslims know that any attempt to deprive women of their education is Islamically wrong," she said.

Al-Hibri urged that debates and interpretations of Islamic text be conducted "in an atmosphere devoid of hot conflict. In the Middle East we have seen a rise in an amalgam of nationalist sentiment and religious commitment. Western attempts at secularization are often seen as attempts to colonize, or re-colonize, the native populations. The word 'crusade' has very negative connotations. It conjures images of hot religious and military conflicts that were played out on Muslim soil and resulted in centuries of distrust between the Muslim world and the West," she said.

Muslim women are often under pressure to toe the traditional line because they fear being seen as "collaborators" with the West. She also noted that, with the Muslim world in chaos, some Muslims feel that this is not the best time to talk about women's rights.

"I think reform is indivisible," al-Hibri countered.

To make progress in relations with the West, she urged that "the best milieu is a peaceful one, where dialogue can occur and both sides can listen in the spirit of mutual understanding. Only in such a climate can stable world relationships be achieved." ◆

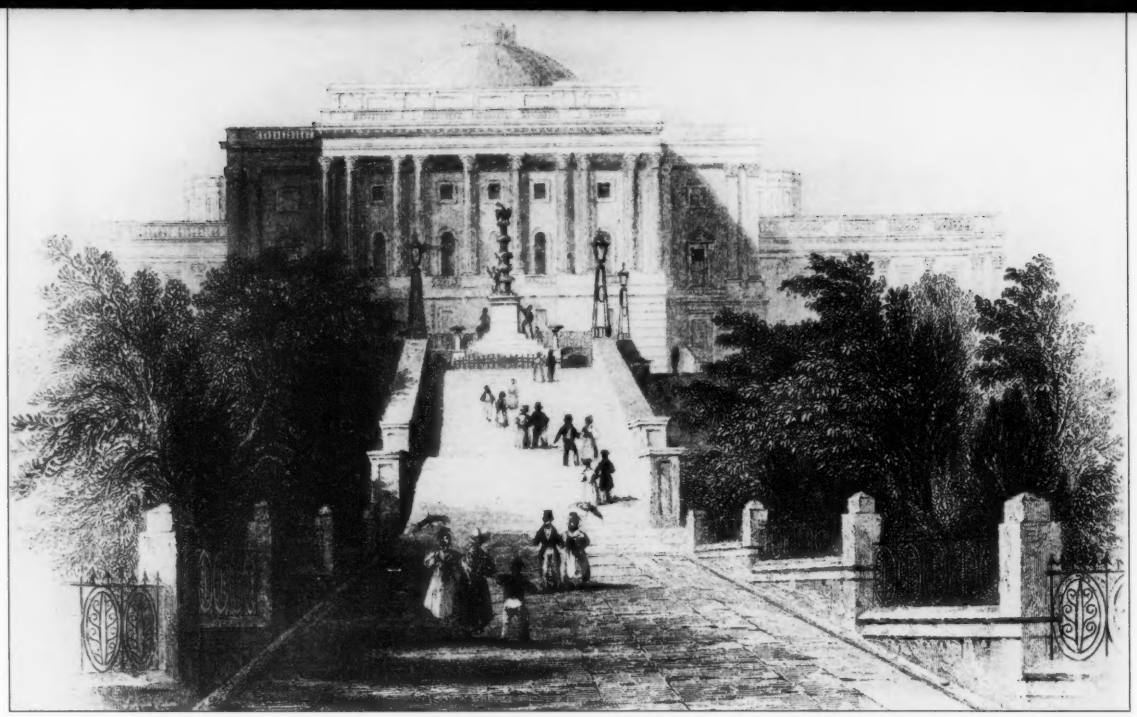
Robert Mander is a senior writer in the Law Library of Congress.

Dee C. McGee

Assimilate or diversify: The Law Library's Canadian specialist Stephen Clarke raises questions facing Muslims in Canada.

Dee C. McGee

Conflict is not an atmosphere conducive for dialogue between Islam and the West, said Azizah al-Hibri, law professor at Richmond University School of Law.



News from the Center for the Book

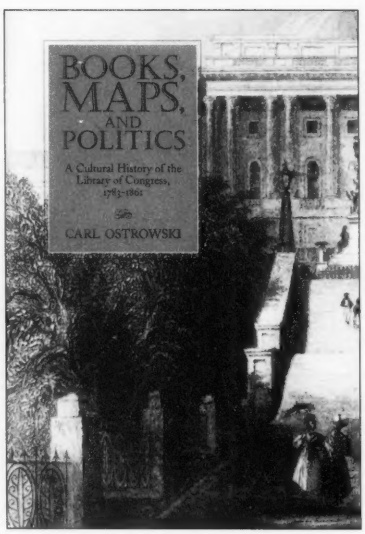
New Publications Highlight Library Of Congress in American History

By JOHN Y. COLE

The Center for the Book uses the prestige and resources of the Library of Congress to stimulate public interest in books, reading, literacy and libraries. The historical dimension of this mission is to encourage research, symposia and publications about the role of books, reading and libraries in shaping today's society. In recent years the Center for the Book has supported the development of three publications that describe the role of the Library of Congress in American cultural history—as well as the history of the Library itself. The publications are described below.

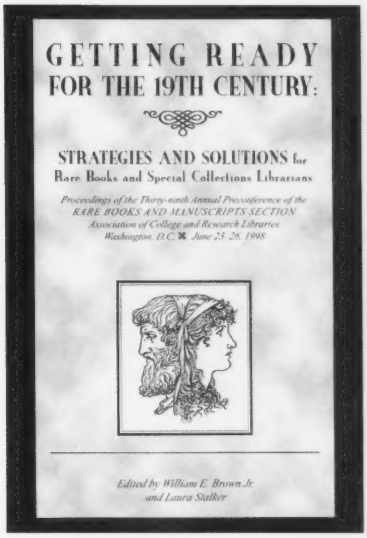
• **"Books, Maps, and Politics: A Cultural History of the Library of Congress, 1783-1861,"** was written by Carl Ostrowski and published by the University of Massachusetts Press this year. It is available for sale for $39.95.

Delving into the origins and development of the Library of Congress, Ostrowski shows how the growing and changing Library, then located in the U.S. Capitol, was influenced by—and in turn affected—major intellectual, social, historical and political trends in late-18th and early-19th century America. He explores the relationship between the Library and the period's expanding print culture, identifying the books that the Joint Library Committee selected for the collections and how those books were used. His analysis of the Library's printed catalogs reveals that law, politics, geography and history were the subjects most assiduously collected. He discusses how these books provided Congress and other government officials with practical guidance in domestic legislation and foreign affairs, including disputes with European powers over territorial boundaries.



Ostrowski also discusses the important social function the Library of Congress served for those with access to the Capitol's rooms, providing space for the display and appreciation of both books and American works of art. The Library also furnished reading material for the entertainment and instruction of government officials and their families. As a result, America's rich literary culture from the 1830s to the 1860s was amply represented on the Library's shelves.

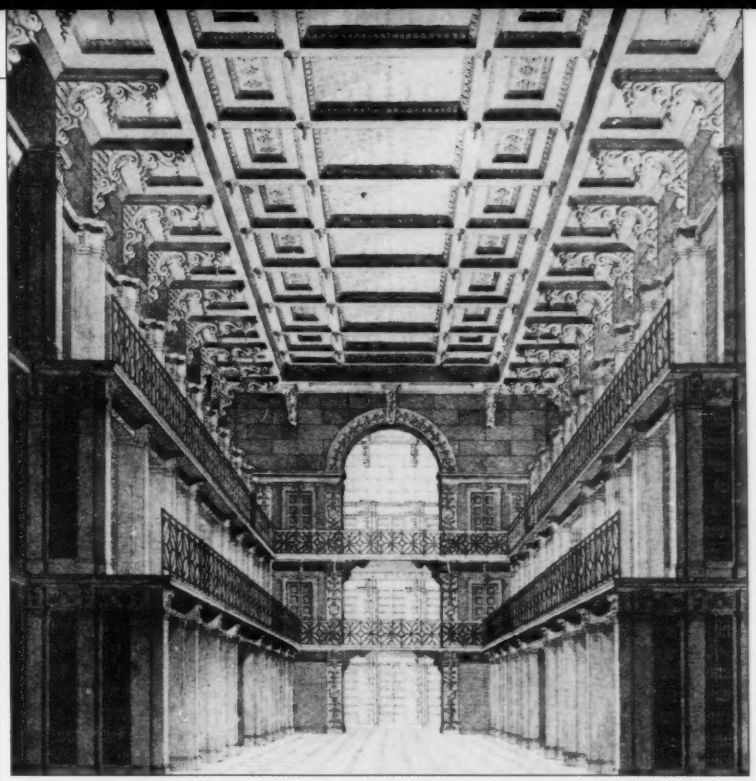
• This 33-page article—**"Debating National Culture in Nineteenth Century Washington: The Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution,"** by John Y. Cole and Nancy E. Gwinn—was originally presented as the opening address at the 39th annual


GETTING READY
FOR THE 19TH CENTURY:
STRATEGIES AND SOLUTIONS for
Rare Books and Special Collections Librarians
Proceedings of the Thirty-ninth Annual Preconference of the
RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION
Association of College and Research Libraries
Washington, D.C. June 23–26, 1988
Edited by William E. Brown Jr.
and Laura Stalker

preconference of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries in Washington, D.C., on June 23, 1988. It is published in **"Getting Ready for the Nineteenth Century: Strategies and Solutions for Rare Books and Special Collections Librarians,"** edited by William E. Brown Jr. and Laura Stalker, and published in 2000 by the American Library Association.

Preconference chair and volume editor William E. Brown described the presentation in his introduction: "Presenting their remarks in the form of a dialogue, Cole and Gwinn charted the tangled early history of the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution. Their analysis of the political, professional, scholarly, and cultural factors that influenced the development of these great institutions provides keen insight into the nineteenth century origins of our de facto national libraries, and thus a greater understanding of the collections that we inherit from that period. The authors structure their presentation around the many individuals whose beliefs and actions form the essential elements of their narrative."

• A third publication, tentatively titled **"Encyclopedia of the Library of Congress: For Congress, the Nation & the World;"** is edited by John Y. Cole and Jane Aikin and scheduled to be published by Bernan Press in cooperation with the Library of Congress later this year. It is a one-volume reference work that is a wide-ranging, selective (but not comprehensive) description of the Library and its activities presented through 13 overview essays, more than 80 articles and five appendices. It provides a general audience with insights into the historical development of the Library's principal collections and its major functions and administrative units. More than 40 Library of Congress staff members have contributed to the volume, which will contain approximately 200 illustrations, be approximately 400 pages in length and sell in a hardcover edition for $95. The Bernan Press order number is BP9718. ◆



The Library of Congress was located in the U.S. Capitol building until late 1897. An 1840 view of the Capitol (opposite page) shows the Library's rooms in the center. The Library's new fireproof "iron room" (top) was opened in 1853, two years after a fire destroyed 35,000 of its 55,000 volumes. By early 1897 (above), overcrowding was so bad that staff and patrons could barely move.

John Y. Cole is director of the Center for the Book.

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